DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & CO., Proprietors.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months $12
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No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

[For de Confedret.]

A Dutchman on the Guvernorship.

VITE PINE MOUNTIN. Marts 18th. 1864.

Mister editur: i niver rites ennything to be bubblisht in enny baber, put de dime has cum dat i must sa sumting, ant i hups dat you gib mee sum rume in de gollums of yur baber for dis ledder; put i hups dat yu vil forgios mee inumi awkverd detch wa of dalking and speling. It vos mi lot tu be porn a detchman, ant vot i ish agoin to rite apout ish apout a mon hoo livs doun about rolly by de naim of Pilly Holdoon. Un dey tells mee dat he ish a shandideight for cuvnor. Now dus dat net peet hel. But i hups dat man Wans vil peet him tu det in de nekts aggust leeshun. I tinks dat mon pilly Holdoon vas porn apout a blace dat ish kallen Hilsburrow, ant vas blaced u der a mon as a brentic brinter, ant ven hish dime vos ouse, as he vost put furman, den he goes tu Cavnor Crabam, ten about 1840, vants him tu py him a brinding bres; ant he wood'n du it; he den vos a ruste vig, ant ven de vigs woot'nt help him tu git a bres, he goes rite iver tu de dimacrats, pegs dem tu help eme tu git von; he den shet off al over of his vigism, like a plack snak in de spring ob de yere, ant cums ol over ouse a slek dimacrat. Dis ish de way he wunks his self frum dime tu dime, ant ish as slippuree as an ele. I yuse to met his baber a gate deel, undil apout 1857 or '58 apout den yeres. I lukt iver his baber undil he durns so much dat i dit not no how tu take de mon. Yu no as vel ash i dat in apont '56 he vos a crate secesung, ant sed dat de sont must go out of de nuung. And vat der we here of dis men Holdoon nekts? i sur he beels of iver ggin like a plack snoik, ant cums ouse a conservative. I woot like tu kno vat dat menes—consarvative!

Vat du we here of him nekts? Vy in de convenshon in Rolly heelping tu take Nort Carlena ouse de suning, un prigging us in al dis druble. And vat doo we here of eme nekts? Vy making a tam bick bus apout it, and sas dat ve ar vipt ant tevel no's vat all. Dis same man Holdoon has durned sum beoble al ups sites doun by his baber ant has for hoodled a crate meny of iver, ant i dus not no vether dey wil iver becum rite agin. I dells yu he is a slippuree ole shap; he has bin duing moor ingury amung de peoples in Nort Calena den de yankees war. And vat du we here of eme nekts? Vy he sas he ish shandedight for cuvner for Nort Carlena agin dat mon Wans ho has mate us a gude cuvner as we iver hat. I tink dat an asekdote cums in rite gude here now. Dare vas a breacher helta long bradcacted meting at a place for apout doo veks undil ol de snicken war neer ol gilled cept a olt rooster ant he bit emselt unter de house; and a de ginny hen hoo vent tu de dop ob a by dree tu save herself. So won mornin de olt rooster bebes out frum unter de house, grows ouse bik; ish prother mahu gaun? ant den de ot ginny hen begins ant says yu woot petter go pack, yu woot petter go pack. Dat ish shust de wa mit olt pilly Holdoon he cums ouse, grows convenshen, convenshen, ant we ar vipt; ant de dru suthera men say yu woot petter go pack, yu woot petter go pack, old hoss, ant not pe a shandedaight. A SOLGER

MARRIED,

At Chapel Hill, on the 25th inst, by the Rev. N. Wilson, Miss MARY V. HARGRAVE and WILLIAM R. KEENAN, Esq, of Keenansville.

DIED,

At his residence, near Livingston, Ala., on Sunday, the 28th ult., Gen. JOSEPH ARRINGTON, in the 75th year of his age. Gen. Arrington was born on the 22d day of August, 1789, in Nash county, N. C., and moved to Alabama in 1837.

List of Letters

REMAINING uncalled for in the Post Office at Raleigh, N. C., March 29th, 1864. The postage on advertised letters is two cents each. Call for advertised letters and give date of list.

Atkinson, Josiah	Abernathy, Wm E
Allen, L	Alexander Stephen
Allen, A E	Avera, Willis H
Allen, Miss Mary K	Aulery, Saml H
Brown, Miss Mantia A	2Babbitt, B B
Bagley, Maj W A	2Bizzell, Capt D W
Bishop, Phil C	Bly, Andrew
Barbee, M B	Bronds, J
Buckman, C H	Baker, Dr Wm
Butt, Mrs L	Brazit, Wm
Brinkley, Wm G	Baxter, B M
Braswell, Miss Lucy G	Benberry, Saml C
Carpenter, Jno	Cox, John
Culphin, Mack	Cheek, Tom
Cox, Wm	Campbell, Eneas
Carter, Hugh	Carter, Augustus
Carter, Col D M	Cox, Capt J J
Crowder, Mrs Bettie	Clauley, B F
Curtis, Miss Clarissa	Carter, Lieut R M
Campbell, Jas	Calville, Miss Martha A
Couch, Wm	Crocker, Mrs H R
Clarke, Calife F	
Dedman, Mrs Nancy	Daniel, John H
Driver, Miss Martha 2	Dunloss, Sergt A M
Elliott, Gilnet	Eagle, Miss Lucinda
Eatman, Aisey	Elliott, G B
Ellis, John W	Ellun, Miss C
Eagle, R M	Everhard, Lewis
Fisher, Miss Sarah 2	Fort, Miss Martha
Fowler, Dr	Ford, Mrs Mary
Ferrell, H	Ferrell, Miss C A
Freeman, Dr R J 2	
Gilliam, Miss H J 2	Garnett, P H
Garrel, Elias	Grant, Jas T
Gad, Robert	Gibbon, Miss Mary
Holmes, Gabriel	Hooton, Miss Allie P
Hunter, J C	Hill, Miss Charlotte
Haywood, Miss Sallie	Herndon, J P
Heflin, R D	Hale, Pinkney
Hicks, Miss Martha	Holloway, H C
Hicks, Miss Fannie	Howren, A C
Horton, Benjamin	Hobgood, Thos
High, Mrs Mary S 2	Hutton, Geo
Harris, Mrs Susan	Hudson, Chas E
Henry, Mrs Caroline V	Howard, J W
Hicks, Miss Fannie	Harris, Sinchen
Hinton, Alice	Hosly, Isaiah
Howard, Miss Bettie	Hardee, Isinto (servt)
High, Miss Bettie	Hagen, Jno T
Johnson, Mrs Margaret	Jones, Mrs Mary C
Jones, Jane	Jones, Miss M D
Jones, Miss W A	Johnson, Chas H
Jordan W C	Jordon, Jimmie H
Johnson, Miss Sallie A	Jones Miss Rebecca
Jones, Miss Emily	Jones, Walter J
Johnson, Josiah	Johnson, Capt T A
Kelley, Mrs Catharine	Kirksey, Jackson
Keener, Joseph	Kestler, Sam
Kelly, Martin	
Lindenberry, A	Lockhart, Handy
Lancaster, Micajah	Lambert, Levi
Lyma, Leman 2	Lumsden, Fountain L
Morrisey, F G	Merritt, S W
Miller, Mrs Sallie	Mitchell, Miss Bell
McLeod, Wm H	Muse, C R
Medlin, Saml	Malone, Polly
McRae, Robert (servt)	Merrett, W H
Mitchell, Mrs E	
Neal, W C	Norris, Amos
Nichols, Dudley	Newton, Miss M M
Owens, Mrs Nancy A	Overby, Luclin
Overbee, Wesley	Oneals, Miss Ailey
Partin, A	Preston, Col J S
Potts, Hardy	Partin, Sidney
Perry, Mrs Claudia	Pearson, Major
Powell, Miss Julia	Petway, Dr P S
Phillipps, S D	Parker, Mrs Mary E
Pace, Henry	
Reeves, Miss Lavena	Robeson, Mrs Matilda
Roberson, S A	
Stubbin, Joseph	Stuart, Patrick H
Speck, Henry	Stephenson, Mrs Martha
Scott, Miss Julia 2	Stone, Miss Sallie A
Sweat, Miss Sarah	Stone, David A
Southgate, Dr Robt	Sawyer, Lieut H A
Soots, Herod	
Tume, J 2	Thomas, Peter
Thompson, Edmond	Thomas, Dr James G
Vandergriff, Mrs Tabbie	Vaughan, Miss Claude A
Willoughby, J W	Weatherspoon, Joseph
Williams, Mrs Agness	Whitaker, Miss Mollie E
Wagstaff, Mrs Mary A	Walton, W J
Willoughby, Jas	Williams, Miss C A
Wyche, Miss Mary	Wearn, R
Wilkins, Mrs M A	

SOLDIER'S LIST.

Austin, Hampton	Lyckerville, W F
Bradley, John M	Lambert, C W
Baldwin, Wm	Leonard, S B
Burns, Wm	Mingay, Wm
Bevers, C E	Stepleton, S B
Ducket, T B	Speeks, Richmond
File, J W	Summers, N C
Gatewood, Danl	Smith, A
Gudger, W J	Smitt, Wm R
Gregg, W R	Terrell, Geo or Joseph
Jones, A H	Vanhoy, Calvin,

GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

New Advertisements.

LOOMS! LOOMS!! LOOMS!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER'S having bought the right for the counties of Orange, Chatham, Wake Granville, Person and Caswell, to make, use and sell Kendell's celebrated

"FAMILY HAND OR POWER LOOMS,"

are now engaged in putting them up for sale. This loom is a great invention. It is easily kept in order, and with proper attention, will weave from 15 to 30 yards of cloth per day, according to the kind and quality of the cloth woven. No looms make better cloth. They weave thick or thin, as may be desired, from the same drawing in, simply by changing the treddle strings, which can be done in ten minutes. Plain Cloth, Double Plain, Jeans, Tweeds, Sattinet, Blankez, Twill or Serge, Fustain, &c., may be woven. Also double width and seamless bags, if the warp is prepared for that purpose. Any person who knows how to warp beam and draw in the warp well, in the common looms, can successfully operate on these looms at once. They work with a crank, and are easily worked by a boy or girl 15 years old. They can be worked by hand, water, steam or horse power.

Owing to the high price of labor, material, &c., a limited number of looms will be put up. Orders will be filled in the order that they come.

The price of these looms before the war, for hand power, was $100. We will sell them at the same now, if paid in provisions, wheat flour, corn, bacon, lard, &c., at old prices or their equivalent in bank, State, or Confederate bills.

GEO. W. PUREFOY,
R. B. SANDERS,
mh 30-55-eod1m Chapel Hill, N. C.

[Biblical Recorder and Hillsboro' Recorder insert five time and send bills to R. B. Sanders]

To the Soldiers and Voters of the 7th Congressional District.---I take this method of announcing myself a CANDIDATE to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States. Several candidates, I understand, are already in the field. None of them, however, have shared with us the hardships and privations of a soldier. At this particular time, more than at any other in our previous history, is the interest of the soldier to be looked after. Having, as I trust, faithfully served my country in the ranks, field, for the past three years, I flatter myself that I know something of the life of a soldier, and that I feel for him an interest that no other man can feel, who has not borne with him "the heat and burden of the day." His interest is the interest of our common country.

My views will be fully set forth in a future circular. For the present, I will simply add, that I desire this position, not for the purpose of getting out of the army. During the recess of Congress *duty* will then call me back to my gallant little command, and I will go and share with it the fortunes of war. Respectfully.

N. A. RAMSEY,
Capt. Co. D, 61st N. C. T.
Blackwater, Va., March 17, 1864.
mh 24—5t tf

$100 REWARD,

For negro boy JOHN. Said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark brown color, intelligent face, and may be readily known by a hitch or stammer in his voice; speaks and moves quickly; had on when he left a light-colored roundabout and a soldier's cap. I will give the above reward to any one who will arrest said boy and return him to me, or confine him in jail so that I can get him. GEO. BADGER HARRIS.
Ad'mr A. H. ALLEY.
mh 29 54-6t* Henderson, N. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH CO.,
RICHMOND, March 24th, 1864.

The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton, Lynchburg and Abingdon, and East Tennessee Telegraphic Companies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law passed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this office, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to assessors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor
mh 29 54-taw1J Southern Telegraph Co.

Two good Milch Cows wanted immediately. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

CANDIDATE FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Captain RIDDICK GATLING, Jr., 33rd Regt. N. C. Troops, will be supported as a candidate to represent Gates county in the House of Commons in the next Legislature, by his numerous friends in the army of Northern Virginia. What say his friends at home?
mh 29 54 tw5t*

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD CO.,
VANCE, March 25, 1864.

This Company will pay the Confederate Tax on stocks held by individuals. By order of Directors. THOMAS WEBB,
mh 29 54-dlw President.

REWARD.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
REGISTER'S BUREAU, March 25, 1864.

BY authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, I will pay a reward of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to any one who will furnish information that shall lead to the detection of the party or parties who perpetrated the recent theft of COUPON BONDS from this office, or the recovery of the Bonds. Any information in regard to the above Bonds, left with A. JACKSON, at the Treasury Building, on Main street, will reach me.

LIST OF BONDS STOLEN:

No. 48,935 to 48,964, inclusive, for $1,000 each, eight per cent., $30,000;
No 33,834 to 33,850, inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $17 000;
No. 34,801 to 34 811, inclusive, for $1,000 each, seven per cent., $11,000;
No. 32,686 to 32,711, inclusive, for $500 each, seven per cent., $13,000;
No. 3,507 to 3,510, inclusive, for $1,000 each, six per cent., $4,000;
No. 914, for $100, six per cent., $100.
Total, $75,100.

[Signed] RO. TYLER, Register.
mh 28-53d3t.

Richmond Enquirer, Whig and Dispatch, Montgomery Advertiser, Savannah Republican, Charleston Mercury and Wilmington Journal copy as above and send bill to Ro. Tyler, Register of Treasury.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. | RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1864. | VOL. I—No. 55.

Q. M. Office, Goldsboro', N. C.,
MARCH 25th, 1864.

PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged FIVE HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (12) twelve miles, (instead of eight.) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Bacon is required for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the 1st of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant with the penalty annexed.

When the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J. H. BRYAN,
Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong Dist., N. C.
mh 25-53 d2?t.

NOW READY—
THE SECOND NUMBER OF THE AGE.

It embraces a variety of articles selected from late European Periodicals and a due proportion of Original Articles.

Contents: Twin Brunettes; French Conquest of Mexico; All in the wrong; or, the Tamer Tamed; A Savage Archipelago; Shot and Shell; The Great Bohemia; Gamsters and Gambling Houses; Panlatinism; Editors Table; Literary Miscellany. Making a volume of 89 pages of reading matter.

Price—Single number, $2; subscription for 3 months, $4; for 6 months, $8.

For sale by BRANSON & FARRAR, Raleigh, N. C.
EARNEST LACARDE & CO., Proprietors.
Office 9th street, between Franklin and Grace,
Over the Old "Central News" Depot.
mh 28-53 d1t. Richmond, Va.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
WARREN COUNTY.

COURT OF EQUITY

John Harrison Hawkins, an infant under the age of twenty-one years, by James A. Egerton, his guardian and next friend, Charles M. Cook and John E. Miller, executors of the last will and testament of Winifred W. Hawkins, deceased, and Jane B. Miller,

Against

Benjamin E. Cook, executor of John H. Hawkins, deceased, John H. Fleming, Jane Walker, formerly Omeary,) Benjamin E. Cook and Sally H Cook, his wife, John H Kimball, of the State of Tennessee, Fanny H. Kimball, of the said State of Tennessee, and Nancy Power of the State of Mississippi.

It appearing from the affidavit filed in the office of the said Court, that John H. Kimball, Fanny H. Kimball and Nancy Power, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Confederate, for six weeks, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this bill, and that unless they appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Warrenton, on the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the said bill, the same will be taken as confessed and heard exparte as to them. Witness, Charles M. Cook, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Warrenton, the Third Monday after the Fourth Monday of September, 1863.

Issued 1st day of February, 1864.
2 w6? C. M. COOK, C. M. E.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY,
March 19, 1864.

Blacksmiths Wanted.—Steady employmen, and good wages will be given. Apply to Lt. Col. F. L. CHILDS,
mh 28-53-d12t. Comd'g Officer.

QUARTER MASTER'S OFFICE C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 23, 1864.

I require twenty-five No. 1 negro men for employ in this Department.

Parties having good hands to hire will do well to apply immediately.
mh 24-50- 6t W. E PEIRCE, Cap't & A. Q. M.

Notice to Non-Conscripts.---I now have a Company of non-conscripts *permanently* sanctioned at Salisbury N. C., as Prison Guards, and will receive 29 or 30 more recruits if an early application is made to me. *This Company will not be removed from this place.*

H. P. ALLEN
Capt. Co. B. Prison Guards.
Salisbury, N. C., March 5th, 1864. 49-7t

Treasury Department, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Feb. 20, 1864.

Treasury Notice as to Funding Under Act of February 17, 1864.

NOTICE is hereby given to all holders of Treasury Notes not bearing interest, that they may exchange the same immediately, at the Office of the Treasurer, Assistant Treasurer, or of any Depositary, for certificates which will entitle them to 4 per cent. Bonds; and that the said privilege will continue until the 1st of April ensuing, after which all notes above the denomination of five dollars can be funded only at 66⅔ cents to the dollar, except one hundred dollar notes, which, after that date, are no longer receivable for public dues, and can only be funded at an additional reduction of ten per cent per month

The certificates issued, together with the Bonds for which they may be exchanged, are receivable for taxes of the year 1864 at the full amount expressed on the face without interest, and are not subject to the tax imposed for that year on other bonds and credits.

The short time allowed should admonish all holders promptly to present the notes, and not risk the chance of exclusion by the pressure which will occur at the end of the month of March.

(Signed) C. G. MEMMINGER,
29-tf Secretary of the Treasury

[No. 116.]

An Act to reduce the currency, and to authorize a new issue of Notes and Bonds.

SEC. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the holders of all Treasury notes above the denomination of five dollars, not bearing interest, shall be allowed until the first day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and until the first day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, to fund the same, and until the periods and at the places stated the holders of all such Treasury notes shall be allowed to fund the same in registered bonds, payable twenty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable on the first day of January and July of each year.

Sec. 2 The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue the bonds required for the funding provided for in the preceding section; and until the bonds can be prepared he may issue certificates to answer the purpose. Such bonds and certificates shall be receivable, without interest, in payment of all Government dues payable in the year 1864, except export and import duties.

Sec. 3. That all Treasury notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars, not bearing interest, which shall not be presented for funding under the provisions of the first section of this act shall, from and after the 1st day of April, 1864, east of the Mississippi river, and the 1st day of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi, cease to be receivable in payment of public dues; and said notes, if not presented at that time, shall, in addition to the tax of thirty-three and one-third cents imposed in the 4th section of this act, be subject to a tax of ten per cent. per month until so presented; which taxes shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be deducted from the face of said notes whenever presented for payment or for funding, and such notes shall not be exchangeable for the new issue of Treasury notes provided for in this act.

Sec. 4. That on all said Treasury notes not funded or used in payment of taxes at the dates and places prescribed in the first section of this act, there shall be levied at said dates and places a tax of thirty-three and one-third cents for every dollar promised on the face of said notes. Said tax shall attach to said notes wherever circulated, and shall be collected by deducting the same at the Treasury, its depositaries, and by the collectors, and by all Government officers receiving the same, wherever presented for payment or for funding, or in payment of Government dues, or for postage, in exchange for new notes as hereinafter provided, and said Treasury notes shall be fundable in bonds as provided in the first section of this act, until the 1st day of January, 1865, at the rate of sixty-six cents and two-thirds on the dollar, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, at any time between the 1st of April, east, and the 1st of July, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, and the 1st of January, 1865, to substitute and exchange new Treasury notes for the same, at the rate of sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar; Provided, that notes of the denomination of one hundred dollars shall not be entitled to the privilege of said exchange: Provided, further, that the right to fund any of said Treasury notes after the 1st day of January, 1865, is hereby taken away; and provided further, that upon all such Treasury notes which remain outstanding on the 1st day of January, 1865, and which may not be exchanged for new Treasury notes, as herein provided, a tax of one hundred per cent. is hereby imposed.

Sec 5. That after the first day of April next all authority heretofore given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue Treasury notes shall be and is hereby revoked, provided the Secretary of the Treasury may, after that time, issue new Treasury notes in such form as he may prescribe, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States said new issue to be receivable in payment of all public dues except export and import duties, and to be issued in exchange for old notes, at the rate of two dollars of the new for three dollars of the old issue, whether said old notes be surrendered for exchange by the holders thereof, or be received into the Treasury under the provisions of this act; and the holders of the new notes, or of the old notes, except those of the denomination of one hundred dollars, after they are reduced to sixty-six and two-third cents on the dollar, by the tax aforesaid, may convert into call certificates, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, unless sooner converted into new notes.

SEC. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government, not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon, the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on the value of all cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net proceeds of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged: Provided, that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, from time to time, as the wants of the Treasury may require it, to sell or hypothecate for Treasury notes said bonds or any part thereof upon the best terms he can so as to meet appropriations by Congress, and at the same time reduce and restrict the amount of circulation in Treasury notes within reasonable and safe limits.

SEC 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act may either be registered or coupon bonds as the parties taking them may elect, and they may be exchanged for each other under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall be for one, hundred dollars, or some multiple of one hundred dollars, and shall together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date.

SEC. 9. All certificates shall be fundable, and shall be taxed in all respects as is provided for the Treasury notes into which they are convertible, if not converted before the time fixed for taxing the Treasury notes. Such certificates shall from that time bear interest upon only sixty-six and two-third cents for every dollar promised upon their face, and shall be redeemable only in new Treasury notes at that rate, but after the passage of this act no call certificates shall be issued until after the first day of April 1864.

SEC. 10. That if any bank of deposit shall give its depositors the bonds authorized by the 1st section of this act in exchange for their deposits, and specify the same on the bonds by some distinctive mark or token to be agreed upon with the Secretary of the Treasury, then the said depositors shall be entitled to receive the amount of said bonds in Treasury notes, bearing no interest and outstanding at the passage of this act; Provided the said bonds are presented before the privilege of funding said notes at par shall cease as herein prescribed.

SEC. 11. That all Treasury notes heretofore issued of the denomination of five dollars shall continue to be receivable in payment of public dues as provided by law, and fundable at par under the provisions of this act until the 1st of July, 1864, east, and until the 1st of October, 1864, west of the Mississippi river, but after that time they shall be subject to a tax of thirty-three and a third cents on every dollar promised on the face thereof, said tax to attach to said notes wherever circulated, and said notes to be fundable and exchangeable for new Treasury notes as herein provided, subject to the deduction of said tax.

SEC 12. That any State holding Treasury notes received before the times herein fixed for taxing said notes shall be allowed until the 1st day of January, 1865, to fund the same in six per cent. bonds of the Confederate States, payable twenty years after date, and the interest payable semi-annually. But all Treasury notes received by any State after the time fixed for taxing the same, as aforesaid, shall be held to have been received diminished by the amount of said tax. The discrimination between the said notes subject to the tax and those not so subject shall be left to the good faith of each State, and the certificate of the Governor thereof shall in each case be conclusive.

SEC. 13. That the Treasury notes heretofore issued, bearing interest at the rate of seven dollars and thirty cents on the hundred dollars per annum, shall no longer be received in payment of public dues, but shall be deemed and considered bonds of the Confederate States, payable two years after the ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing the rate of interest specified on their face, payable the 1st of January in each year.

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby authorized in case the exigencies of the Government should require it, to pay the demand of any public creditor whose debt may be contracted after the passage of this act, willing to receive the same in a certificate of indebtedness to be issued by said Secretary in such form as he may deem proper, payable two years after a ratification of a treaty of peace with the United States, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, and transferable only by special endorsement under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and said certificates shall be exempt from taxation in principal and interest.

SEC. 15. The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to increase the number of depositories so as to meet the requirements of this act, and with that view to employ such of the banks of the several States as he may deem expedient.

SEC. 16. The Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith advertise this act in such newspapers published in the several States, and by such other means as shall secure immediate publicity; and the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy shall each cause it to be published in general orders for the information of the army and navy.

SEC. 17. The 42d section of the act for the assessment and collection of taxes approved May 1, 1863, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 18. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required, upon the application of the holder of any call certificate, which by the first section of the act to provide for the funding and further issue of Treasury notes, approved March 23d, 1863, was required to be hereafter deemed to be a bond, to issue to such holder a bond therefor upon the terms provided by said act.

Approved Feb. 17, 1864. 35-12dap.

FAYETTEVILLE ARSENAL AND ARMORY, November 12, 1863. $100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority having been granted by the War Department to raise a Company of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vicinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 *non-conscripts* will be received for this service. Each recruit will be required to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay $12 per month. *Written permission* will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,
Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post.
dec 16dtf.

Mrs. H. W. Miller.

BOARD

By the Month,	$220
Daily board do	$150
Transient, per day	$ 12

jan 16-dly

JUST ARRIVED!!!

BLACK CLOTH, At C. M. FARRISS'.
OFFICERS CLOTH, and all kinds of Trimming. At C. M. FARRISS'.
NECKTIES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
FINE CASSIMERES, At C. M. FARRISS'.
GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, At C. M. FARRISS'.

Officers of North Carolina Troops who may not have an opportunity to call for their goods in person, can have their cloth drawn by C. M. Farriss, who will send an experienced hand to camp to take measures. If you want to get fits, send your orders to C. M. Farriss.

WANTED.—Five or six experienced Journeymen Tailors. The very best prices paid.
March 5-34 1m. C. M. FARRISS.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
MARCH 15, 1864.

THIS Company will not receive any more private freight for Petersburg until after the 1st of April. P. A. DUNN,
mh 16 43 d15t Sup't.

Progress will copy until 1st April and forward account to this office.

Notice

By the Governor of North Carolina.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a vacancy has occurred in the Representation of the State of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the Confederate States by the death of the Honorable SAMUEL S. CHRISTIAN, Representative elect to the second Congress from the seventh Congressional District; and writs of Election have been issued to the Sheriffs of the several counties composing said District, commanding them to cause elections to be held in their respective counties, at the places established by law, on the THIRD THURSDAY IN APRIL, at which the qualified voters of said Congressional District may vote for some person to fill the said vacancy.

Now, therefore, in conformity to law in such cases made and provided, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known the existence of such vacancy, and that an election will be held to fill the same at the time aforesaid, to the end that the qualified voters in the said Congressional District may attend at the said time and at the places established by law, and cast their votes accordingly.

Soldiers from the said Congressional District, who are qualified voters, are by law entitled to cast their votes in this election on the SECOND THURSDAY IN APRIL.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. [SEAL] VANCE, our Governor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents and caused the great seal to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the 17th day of March A. D. 1864, and in the year of American Independence the 88th.

[Signed] Z. B. VANCE.
By the Governor.
R. H BATTLE, Jr., Private Secretary.
March 18, 1864. 45-12t.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. CO.,
March 18, 1864.

ON AND AFTER THE TWENTIETH INST, the Mail Train will leave Raleigh for Weldon at 7 o'clock, A. M. The Accommodation Train will leave Raleigh at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Mail Train will arrive at Raleigh at 4 o'clock, A. M., and the Accommodation Train at 2, P. M.
mh 24—50-1w P. A. DUNN, Sup't.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co.,
Raleigh, March 24, 1864.

OUR ACCOMMODATION TRAIN IS DISCONTINUED until further notice.
mh 24—50-1w. P. A DUNN, Sup't.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linwood and Salisbury. He has now proved to be a sure foal getter. His rich pedigree, his great beauty and stamina and gentleness in harness, (for he is driven altogether in a sulkey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him.

Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for Mares sent from a distance, gratis.

$30 the Season, $40 Insurance.

W. R. HOLT.
Lexington, March 24, 1864.—d 60t

OFFICE OF THE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 10, 1864.

This Company Intending to Comply with the provision of the late act of Congress in relation to funding of Confederate notes, will on and after the 28th instant receive the present issues of that currency, above the denomination of five dollars, only at the rate of three dollars for two. W. W. VASS,
mh 11—39-dtapl Treasurer.

QUARTERLY SALES.—Notice is hereby given to all concerned, that the Assessors will attend at my office on Monday and Tuesday, the Fourth and Fifth days of April, ensuing, to receive returns of QUARTERLY SALES, on registered business.

I will receive the tax due thereon at the same time.

The penalties of the law will be strictly enforced on all who refuse or neglect to make return and pay their taxes. RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Raleigh, March 12, 1864.—40-dtd

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. CO.,
RALEIGH, March, 1, 1864.

Notice is hereby given that the checks issued by me on the Bank of North Carolina, and now outstanding, as also the dividends declared payable by this Company, and not collected, are payable only in the present Confederate currency.

W. W. VASS,
March 1-1m. Treasurer

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BANK of North Carolina: The Confederate TAX on the individual shares will be paid by the Bank.
mh 25—51eod 1m C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Bulletin please copy.

WANTED.—A Good Milch Cow. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

BLANKS Executed with neatness and speed at THIS OFFICE.

JOBWORK Of all description neatly executed at this office

JOB WORK of all kinds neatly executed at this office.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at two DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office with despatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

A Runaway taken up.—A dark Mulatto boy about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, calling himself Ched, says he belongs to Blake Nickerson, living on or near the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; had on when taken a soldier coat, and a white hat. For further information, address
Wm. M. SMITH,
39-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

Office Chatham R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 4, 1864.

ALL Checks and Requisitions of this Company, now outstanding, are payable only in the present currency. W. W. VASS Treas.
34-8tawth.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, March 11th, 1864.

THE following Depositaries are established for funding Treasury notes in the State of NORTH CAROLINA:

Henry Savage,	Wilmington.
C. B. Harrison,	Raleigh.
A. C. Williamson,	Charlotte.
John W. Sandford,	Fayetteville.
E. B. Borden,	Goldsboro'.
J. D. Batchelor,	Warrenton.
W. M. Pippen,	Tarboro'.
C. S. Winstead,	Rozboro'.
John W. Hunter,	Salem.
Yancey Jones,	Yanceyville.
James Calloway,	Wilkesboro'.
B. J. Erwin,	Morganton.
C. A. Carlton,	Statesville.
W. W. McDowell,	Asheville.
M. W. Jarale,	Salisbury.
Samuel B. Lowe,	Newton.
W. M. Reinhardt,	Lincolnton.
H. B. Hammond,	Wadesboro'.
John M. Worth,	Ashboro'.
J. H. Haughton,	Pittsboro'.
J. H. Lindsay,	Greensboro'.
Russel H. Kingsbury,	Oxford.
H. J. Harvey,	Halifax.
Cicero F. Lowe,	Lexington.
John M. Kirkland,	Hillsboro'.
Bank of Cape Fear,	Wilmington.

In addition to the above, the Chief Quartermaster of each Army Corps is authorized to receive and fund Notes.

They are the following:

Maj. J. H. Harman, Q. M. Lt-Gen. R. S. Ewell's Corps, Orange C. H., Va.
Maj. J. C. Field, Q. M. Lt-Gen. A. P. Hill's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. N. R. Fitzhugh, Q. M. Maj Gen J. E. B. Stuart's Corps, Orange C. H. Va.
Maj. P. McMahon, Q. M. Maj Gen. J. C. Breckenridge's Division, Dublin Deppt. Va.
Maj. E. Taylor, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. Longstreet's Corps, Morristown, Tenn.
Maj. E. H. Ewing, Q. M. Lt-Gen. J. B. Hood's Corps,

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE,
A. M. GORMAN, } Editors.

All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

WEDNESDAY, March, 30 1864.

☞ Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville-street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. ☜

Shot Again.

We are obliged to recur to the shooting of deserters again, because of the article in the *Progress* of the 28th. In that article the *Progress* says: "We said nothing about Col. Grimes or Lt. Goff." Now a great deal is to be pardoned of what the *Progress* does say, for several reasons; and we do pardon a great deal; but when two honorable and gallant officers are spoken of as "callous extorters" of dying confessions, and "miscreants," then it becomes the part of justice to assume the place of clemency towards such accusers. It is very true that the *Progress* does not, in so many words, say the miscreants, Col. Grimes and Lt. Goff, callously extorted the dying confession of James King; but it proceeds—after alluding to the charge heretofore made that the teachings of the *Standard* had produced desertion—to show that Virginia has had deserters; and then it says: "Did it suit the purposes of some callous creature to extort a dying confession from some one of these miserable wretches at the brink of eternity, it might be done;" and then it expresses the hope that *no such miscreant* will be found at the mournful tragedy.

We dismiss the subject with the simple remark that, unless allusion was made to these two officers, the article would be very much like the majority of the lucubrations of that paper. So of the other happy phrase—"there are crawling, creeping creatures in this State that would have assured the world that the blood of the unfortunate victims were on the *Standard* and *Progress*." Now, many persons who are in the habit of looking after such things, might suppose an allusion was intended to us, in the "crawling and creeping creatures;" but we never for a moment so considered it; we attributed the metaphor wholly to that natural inclination of men to talk or write "*about what runs in their heads*"—and nothing more.

In its last article, the *Progress* evidently winces; and so it may; and so may Mr. Holden; *for the fact is borne by honorable men, who are above reproach, that more than one deserter, in their last hour, have fastened on the Editor of the Progress and Mr. Holden the responsibility of their death.*

In regard to Nethercutt's battallion, we are promised a full file of the paper to which we have alluded; and we are assured that an article will be found therein denouncing the organization of that battalion into a regiment, as a breach of faith, and much more. We expect to be able to show that that paper circulated freely in that battallion, and we shall prove by one Captain, that nearly his whole company deserted immediately after reading it. Now if, in addition to this, the men who have died have located the cause, then we have a case where the cause was sufficient, and likely to produce the effect; and the effect was produced.—Where can the effect be referred to, but to the cause? Now, there is one thing about which we have no difficulty. We do not wish to see arrests made for past offences, as a general thing; but where one of our own men has been done to death by pernicious example, then we are clearly of opinion that as soon as the Commissioner is appointed, the investigation should begin; and the person on whom is fastened the responsibility ought to be sentenced to take the place of the dead deserter, and serve out his time.

The *Progress* says: "Nor does the editor of the *Confederate* believe that Mr. Holden is disloyal." This is certainly the supreme of self-assurance. Let the public only look at it. Let it think of the *Progress*—all its components—all its antecedents—all its surroundings; and then think of *us*, and then IMAGINE the *Progress* pronouncing for us, *ex cathedra*, what we believe, and what we don't believe. We are creatures of limited capacities in this world, and fortunately cannot foresee what we are coming to. On this matter we would say to the *Progress*, that it had better be content with our general arguments; if it finds *them* not suited to its taste, it would scarce be pleased with our individual belief. As to the persons who communicated to us from Kinston: If the keeper of the drug store can only sell a dose of salts, he is a harmless citizen, for his drug is a simple aperient; but out of the drug establishment of the *Progress*, the public is physicked with the deleterious poison which produces death to the individual, and would produce fatal malady to the government. We rather give the preference to the vender of salts.

The native who "held office under Lincoln till the State seceded," did nothing more than many men—much worthier men than the *Progress*—did, under a sense of duty; and this native has testimonies of his character, publicly rendered by Mr. Holden, that ought to give him a famous standing in the eyes of the *Progress*. We know "nothing of what the *Progress* has suffered or how it has been beggared by the war." We have heard very bad accounts of its connection with the army, and other things; but we don't care to go into that; and the *Progress* had better not make us a witness as to its loyalty. We don't know much that we could say in favor of it.

We have heretofore assured the *Progress* that there is no personal feeling in our strictures upon its course. We never reciprocate even its homely epithets; we deal with it with candor, but never harshly nor disrespectfully. If we seem to it to be ungenerous, it is because we do it justice. When it so orders its goings that justice to it shall be desirable and palatable, then we shall "shine" in its estimation as both *just* and *generous*.

A Raid.

The rumors are rife, that Burnside has a cavalry force of several thousand at Washington. If this be true, most likely a raid towards this place may be meditated by the enemy. There are many reasons for this supposition, unnecessary now to mention.

It would be wise, if prompt measures were adopted to strengthen our means of resistance to such a degree as to ensure the capture of any force which may have the hardihood to undertake the enterprise. This can be done. It is over a hundred miles from here to Washington or Newbern—the roads are few and easy of obstruction, and around Raleigh there are strategic positions that, well held, will afford sure protection. We have been informed that weak-kneed men recommended the surrender of the city, when a former raid was threatened. No repetition of such suggestion ought to be allowed now. If necessary to secure to the military authorities the necessary freedom of action, martial law ought to be at once declared upon the invasion; and any man who stands for a moment, by counsel or act, in the way of a successful defence, ought to be shot. And while we are averse, as a general thing, to saying what we are willing to do, in such an emergency our services are volunteered upon any foe, in whatever direction he may come.

The military department will be under the control of Col. Mallett, unless some ranking officer supercedes him. We invite his attention to the possibility of a raid towards Raleigh: and we recommend a constant caution, and such preparation as may enable us to make a successful assistance to the Confederate authorities in conducting the defence.

Very Strange.

Several persons have assured us that a half sheet from the Standard office, has been published for circulation, within the past few days, and the Iredell Express charges that Mr. Holden "is endeavoring to supplant Gov. Vance in the affections of the people and of the army, by *circulars and letters*." Now is this true? Is Mr. Holden engaged in the trickery of *secret circular* distributing? We hope it can be denied.

Is it true, either, that while professing to have suspended the publication of the Standard, when he does not send it to his exchanges—although he has asked that his exchanges to him may be continued—he is actually engaged in publishing the Standard *on the sly*—not to be sent to his general subscribers, nor to his exchanges, but to particular favorites? It is impossible. We will not believe that any one as sensible as Mr. Holden, would adopt a system of trickery so unworthy. If it be true, it will deservedly draw down upon Mr. Holden the peremptory condemnation of the whole press fraternity, for what will be considered by them as a cheat, in obtaining their exchanges whilst withholding his, on the plea of suspension. We hope Mr. Holden will give to this report an unqualified contradiction, and we will be glad to publish his denial.

Haranguing.

Rumor about town hath it that, on an afternoon not long since, Gov. Vance took it into his head to stroll along the line of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, in the direction of the company shops, and his attention being attracted thereto he looked into the window or walked into the door, when lo! and behold! there was candidate Mr. Holden, holding forth to the operatives in quite an animated gesticulatory way—while "John," (as George Mills Joy familiarly calls the Progress when inviting it to breakfast) was a delighted auditor, catching to the brimfull the "droppings of the sanctuary." When the Governor entered, the tableau was complete. On this state of the case these questions arise in our minds:

Quere First.—Is a small chat, quite in a colloquial way, to a railroad director, who is at the same time master machinist, and a few operatives, in a retired, out of the way place, delivered quite in a colloquial way—is this haranguing for votes?

Quere Second.—If an editor *happens* to be present, *quite accidentally*, and hears the speaker, and "holds his hat," is this editor a supporter, or is he a neutral, or is he a "half and half?"

Quere Third.—If a live Governor, on an evening walk, happens to *look in*, is he veritably a Paul Pry?—does he intrude? Is the candidate caught? Is the editor "PERPLEXED?"

IMPORTANT TO ALL.—We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement headed "Looms." These machines have been successfully tested, and recommend themselves highly to all who would be practically independent of both yankee and foreign manufacture. For a minute description see advertisement.

FROM KNOXVILLE.—The Bristol *Gazette* says that Longstreet is again advancing towards Knoxville. He returned from Richmond on Friday last, and commenced his forward movement on Saturday. He advanced ten miles on that day, which threw his front near Rutledge. The Yankee army are on yonder side of the river, having been forced back by our forces. Everything betokens active movements on the part of Longstreet.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Advices from Northern Virginia, yesterday, report that the Yankee army is falling back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock. If this be so, it will probably occasion an advance or other change of our own lines.

From the Richmond Examiner.

A Bold Speech in the Northern Congress on the War.

A friend has kindly placed us in possession of a copy of a speech delivered in the Northern Congress by Hon. William J. Allen, of Illinois, on the war and the state of the country. It is a bold and fearless document, and exposes, with unsparing hand, the corruption and infamy of Lincoln and his party. We do not know that we can do better than give some extracts from it. They afford a valuable page to the history of this war, and doubly so when it comes as a voluntary contribution to the evidence of the wicked and devilish spirit with which this war has been waged against the South:

THE PROFESSIONS OF THE NORTH AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR.

When the war broke out, the great cry at the North was that it was a war for "the Union and the *Constitution*." Mr. Allen, in his speech, produces some interesting scraps of history to show with what smooth and seductive professions the North attempted to lull the South into a feeling of security. Think of the crusade now being waged against slavery, and then read the following professions of the North, which Mr. Allen brings to light from the occult archives at Washington:

* * * * * *

Soon after the battle of Manassas, and when the panic was over, and Beauregard had failed to occupy the capital, the House of Representatives adopted the following resolution, introduced by Crittenden, with but two dissenting votes:

"That this war is not waged in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

A short time afterwards a similar resolution was submitted to the Senate by Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and, my recollection is, unanimously adopted. But a few days before this, on the 4th day of July, 1861, the President spoke to Congress as follows:

"Lest there be some uneasiness in the minds of candid men as to what is to be the course of the Government toward the Southern States after the rebellion shall have been suppressed, the Executive deems it proper to say it will be his purpose then, as ever, to *be guided by the Constitution and the laws*. He desires to preserve the Government, that it may be administered for all, as it was administered by the men who made it."

About the same time a member of the Cabinet, Hon. Caleb B. Smith, since deceased, proceeded to Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, and addressed to the public the following cheering words:

"The theory of this Government is that the States are sovereign within their proper sphere. The Government of the United States has no more right to interfere with the institution of slavery in South Carolina than it has to interfere with the peculiar institutions of Rhode Island.

"My friends, we make no war upon Southern institutions. We recognize the right of South Carolina and Georgia to hold slaves if they desire them.

"It is not the province of the Government of the United States to enter into a crusade against the institution of slavery. I would proclaim to the people of all the States of the Union the *right to manage their institutions in their own way.*"

It was in this spirit, and about the same time, that Mr. Seward issued his instructions to our representatives abroad, in which he directed them to make public avowal of the purposes which would control the Government in prosecuting the war. In his dispatches to Mr. Dayton, our minister at the court of St. Cloud, he used the following language:

"It is hardly necessary to add to this incontestible statement the further fact that the new President, as well as the citizens through whose suffrages he has come into the administration, has always repudiated all designs whatever and wherever imputed to him and them of *disturbing the system of slavery* as it is existing under the Constitution and laws—The case, however, would not be fully presented if I were to omit to say that *any such effort on his part would be unconstitutional*, and all his actions in that direction would be prevented by the judicial authority even though they were assented to by Congress and the people." Instructions to Mr. Dayton in 1861.

THE WAR AS NOW WAGED.

Turning from the specious professions of the North, at the outbreak of the war, Mr. Allen dwells upon the shameless perfidy of the Washington Government, and shows how the war, commenced under the cry of "the Union and the Constitution," has been converted into a crusade against slavery and a war of extermination and plunder against the people of the South. He says:

We have seen the rights of the people usurped in Maryland and Delaware, and in portions of Kentucky. We have seen their constitutions and laws suspended by the edicts of the President and his minions, the ballot box trampled into the dust, and the slavish creatures of his tavourtism foisted into offic and honor, not to represent the interests or the voice of the people of those States, not to dis harge the duties incident to the offices which they obtained by a combination of fraud and force, but to register and assist in executing the decrees of his master, whose slaves, violator of the Constitution as he is, they are totally unworthy to be.

o o o o o o

Even here almost every house, except the habitations of contractors and abolitionists, has become the abode of bereavement, often of desolation; taxation is grinding all classes except the petted plunderers of the Government; and while national and individual bankruptcy is impending, a more terrible doom is apprehended and feared. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the elective franchise is endangered.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. Allen is equally severe in his strictures on Lincoln's message. He says:

By declarations he stands convicted of criminal hypocrisy in regard to matters vital to the existence of the country; and now, having thrown off those restraints which were for a while imposed alone by his timidity, he unblushingly proclaims himself the arbiter of States, and assumes to deal with their governments, and the rights and property of loyal people with a sway more cruel and despotic than is claimed for any monarch or despot in the world. o o o The message was prepared by the President and those who acted as his immediate advisers, with direct reference to a prolongation of the war, and this desire to protract the hostilities has for its object no other or higher aim than the reprehensible and criminal one of re-electing him.

[illegible] PROCLAMATION EVEN LAUGHED AT.

Lincoln's amnesty proclamation, or "offer of pardon to the rebels," as his friends are pleased to style it, excites even ridicule at the North. Mr. Allen, alluding to it, says:

The only answer most of them will make to his proposals is that of defiance. I repeat that the President proposes terms to the people of the South, which all sensible men must know that they will regard as degrading. The jackals who follow the army for the purposes of plunder are not part of the Southern people; and the Loyal Leagues which they may form within military posts I do not take into the account. Nor do I allude to those excrescences upon the political and military system known as "military governors"—such adventurers upon the hazard of a terrible civil war as Johnson, of Tennessee, and Hamilton, of Texas. They have been selected, I suppose, to "govern" those who hate them, just as eunuchs are appointed to guard the harem. Each excites the disgust of those who are compelled to endure their presence.

A "RAID" INTO NORTH CAROLINA—A PICTURE OF THE WAR FOR "THE UNION AND THE CONSTITUTION."

Mr Allen, referring to a speech of his colleague, Mr. Arnold, in which Mr. Lincoln was associated with the Saviour of mankind, reminds him that the command of our Saviour was that servants should be "obedient to their *masters*," and then presents to view the following picture of the war:

But a few days ago, a Norfolk correspondent of the New York *Times* wrote as follows in regard to a negro raid which General Butler caused to be made into North Carolina:

The material results of the raid may be summed up as follows: Between two and three thousand slaves were released from bondage, with whom were taken along about three hundred and fifty ox, horse and mule teams, and from fifty to seventy-five saddle horses, some of them valuable animals. The guerrillas lost thirteen killed and wounded; ten dwelling houses, with many thousand bushels of corn belonging to them, were burned, besides two distilleries; four of the camps were destroyed, and one of their number was hanged; and one hundred rifles, uniforms, infantry equipments, etc, fell into our hands as spoils, with a loss on the part of the brigade of twelve killed and wounded with one man taken prisoner. Besides this, fourteen rebel prisoners and four hostages were brought in.

"In regard to its moral and political results, however, the importance of the raid cannot be over-estimated. The counties invaded by the colored troops were completely panic-stricken. Scores of families, for no cause but a guilty conscience, fled into the swamps on their approach. Never was a region thrown into such commotion by a raid before. Proud scions of chivalry, accustomed to claim the most abject obedience from their slaves, literally fell on their knees before these armed and uninformed blacks and begged for their lives. I was frequently asked how I, a citizen, declared to trust myself among such incarnate demons. 'What shall I do to be saved?' was the question asked on every side."

This raid, Mr. Chairman, is but a specimen of the movements which have characterized many of our military operations. Plunder, wholesale and indiscriminate, upon the loyal and disloyal alike, if we may believe the correspondence published in our own papers, and information derived from other reliable sources, has been so common and conducted upon a scale so vast that it has become no longer a matter of surprise.

It is perpetrated in every form, under the semblance of trade regulations, impressments by pretended levies upon the disloyal, and by military orders which afford sufficient pretexts for those whose choice pursuit is plunder. It is true that we hear occasionally that such men as Butler and Curtis have been suspended; but the hungry cormorants who seek plunder, and know they can obtain it under the auspices of such men, are not long in having them restored to commands where their cupidity may be gratified.

THE CORRUPTION AT WASHINGTON—THE WORK OF BUTLER UNMASKED—HIS RECORD IN NEW ORLEANS.

Leaving this raid, Mr Allen proceeds to speak of the wholesale and indiscriminate plunder in this war, and particularly of the infamy of Butler's career:

The robberies under the reign of Butler at New Orleans have been so palpable as to shock the sensibilities of mankind. No prize was too great, no inducement too small for his enterprise. From the State capitol to the grave yard, from the parlor to the kitchen, his grasping hand was extended. All accounts agree that things have been done at New Orleans under the flag of our country which if not disavowed will disgrace the Government in all coming time. I will mention one instance, as it was published in the New Orleans *Era*. That paper is the organ of the Administration there—the most of its articles are headed "by authority." I will read the *Era's* report. It is in the following words:

"CONFISCATION OF TOMBSTONES.—There was one splendid monument—a stately column or pyramid, intended to mark the spot where rests the remains of Colonel Charles D. Dreux, the youthful orator who fell early in the war in command of a Confederate battalion. This was constructed at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, and under the hammer of the auctioneer it brought one hundred dollars. Cheap monument, if the purchaser intended it for his own tomb. There was another monument equal in size and beauty which brought only thirty dollars. Tombstones sold as cheap as marble."

The whole world is familiar with the plunder of costly mansions and large estates, with robberies of churches and public institutions. From these we turn to the public sale of a dead man's tombstone. Nothing seemed too high or low for the robber's grasp. The result is that, instead of a restoration of law and order, the country occupied by our armies has in many instances been given over to pillage and plunder; and they who watched the approach of our proud old flag as the harbinger of peace, look now only upon a ruined country and a pillaged people. The just and considerate portion of our people will remember the barbarities, the shameless robberies of this man who so suddenly rose from the ranks of his original secession friends to the grade of major-general of volunteers; nor will they forget that his fame rests more upon his persecutions of the unarmed and unoffending than the terror he has caused among the rebels in the field. It is now nearly three years since he donned the Federal uniform.—During that time he has planned Big Bethel and other similar disasters; but he has never, I believe, been in personal danger, or a party to the most unimportant skirmish, although by alleged violations of the laws of civilized warfare he has won for himself the outlawry of our enemies.

This has been his chief military distinction; and now, after a year of repose in New England, was [illegible] appointed to an important command in Virginia and North Carolina. With a cruelty quickened by public exposure, with his avarice stimulated by the success of former pillaging, and with a slavish subserviency to those whose motives he denounced for many years of his life, he is turned loose upon a rebellious people, who, whatever their sins may be, are at least sincere in regarding him as a monster. And when a few days ago a member from New York [Mr. Fernando Wood] submitted a resolution calling for a committee to inquire into his conduct, the Republican members of this House, aided by one of the President's military appointees from Kentucky, [Mr. Anderson,] voted to suppress the investigation; and it was suppressed, and this man, whose career is coupled with so many crimes, is assured of immunity, and launches again with renewed license upon additional fields of plunder.

You may declaim as you will of your anxiety for peace, but with the President's programme of subjugating a whole people and subverting the Governments of States, and with such men as Butler despoiling whole communities in the name of confiscation, we cannot believe you sincere; and if sincere, it but demonstrates the utter unfitness of the party in power either to conduct the war or administer the Government in times of profoundest peace.

LINCOLN'S MANIA FOR RE-ELECTION—HE VISITS THE "MODEL ARTISTS," AND IS NOMINATED BY A LOOSE WOMAN.

Mr. Allen emphatically confirms the rumour that Lincoln is a candidate for another term, and that his minions are at work for him. Alluding to this, Mr. Allen says:

While all military operations are suspended, and our armies compelled to remain inactive because of the rigours of winter, the White House is beseiged by an army of officials, whose surest passport to promotion is a blind and slavish admiration of him who dispenses power and patronage. He hears nothing but from sycophants; heeds nothing which is not laudatory of his greatness; reads nothing but fulsome praises of his administrative abilities, and hearkens to no counsel which does not agree with that of a re-election. To such an extent does this mania for re-election control him, that only a few evenings since he attended a model artist's exhibition in this hall, at which an unsexed woman nominated him for re-election. It was done in his personal presence, amid the applause of the ladies and gentlemen, courtesans and contractors, parasites and placemen then and there assembled. While our sentinels were freezing at their posts; while brothers were perishing by slow degrees in a hostile conflict, rendered doubly appalling by the fury of the elements, the Chief Magistrate of the country was in attendance at a political "Canterbury," where the chief and most ludicrous act was his own nomination for re-election. The performance being unique, of course the attendance was large. The chief political *danseuse* proposed the name of Abraham Lincoln, as previously arranged by the managers, and all the *attaches* said yes, as they thought of their days of lengthened official repose in Abraham's bosom.

WHAT MAY BE EXPECTED IF LINCOLN IS RE-ELECTED—"SOCIAL PROGRESS" AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Allen gives the following vivid picture of "the national capital" in the event of Lincoln's re-election:

Should the people again elect "the honestest man in Springfield" to the presidency, may we hope for some change in the *personnel* of the Government? The brave and intrepid Sumner may yet command the army of the Potomac, Fred Douglas may yet succeed the irrepressible Seward; while the "political woman" may be installed as grand inspector of the royal household. Doubtless when a few more strong minded women have gathered around the capitol the avenue will emit a sweeter fragrance, quite as delightful as the odour of the Presidential mansion on New Year's day, *when greasy negroes were presented to the President amid the blandest smiles of their fair country women of American descent.*

What American citizen, who witnessed the animating scene did not rejoice at the rapid social progress the country has made under the rule of Abraham the First? Our coloured friends, who under former administrations dared not obtrude themselves at the White House, are now allowed to be gallant to the estimable ladies of high officials, while that high functionary, the President, looks approvingly upon the bewitching scene.

THE IMMENSE COST OF THE WAR—THE NORTH ON THE VERGE OF FINANCIAL RUIN.

Mr. Allen speaks forcibly of the immense expenditures of the war, and the rapidly accumulating debt of the North. He says:

There is a point of endurance beyond which even nations cannot go—a precipice which they cannot safely approach. I fear we are already standing at its verge, beyond which the yawning gulf of social and financial ruin awaits us all. A people hitherto unaccustomed to taxation, with no knowledge of a public debt but traditionary horror of its miseries, is suddenly called upon to confront a national indebtedness of over *two thousand millions!*

These figures are startling, yet the sum is increasing at the rate of more than *two millions per day*, presaging inevitable paralysis and bankruptcy to all. No interest is too great, no industry too small, no investment too secure, to escape the storm which is gathering and impending over us. The annual interest upon our public indebtedness, at six per cent per annum, will amount to over one hundred and twenty million—nearly twice the amount of the ordinary annual estimate of the expenses of the Government under former administrations, nearly double the sum of our annual average expenditures during the administration which waged the war with Mexico. If we grant that this indebtedness has been necessary or unavoidable, the figures still stare us in the face, suggestive of a future financial crisis which a wise statesmanship would seek to palliate or avoid. Far off in the distant future, generations yet unborn will bewail the load of debt which is being entailed upon them by the madness of the times.

A SUGGESTION.—While prayers are being offered for the success of our arms and the triumph of our cause, would it not be well for all our churches and people to make special, regular and united supplications to God that He will prosper our agricultural efforts and send us the "early and the latter rain" in due season, so that food for man and beast may be abundant. A great deal depends on the success of the crops the present year. With a good harvest this year, our triumph over the merciless foe will be more speedy and certain.

THE NEWS OF MEXICO.—In Vera Cruz, on the 4th of February the citizens celebrated, with due solemnity, the important news that Prince Maximilian had accepted the Mexican Crown and was determined to come to the country in March next. On the same day a convoy with $1,400,000 from the capital reached the city.

TELEGRAPHIC.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

[Up to the hour of going to press not a line of telegraph received.]

The Georgia versus Mr. Holden Policy.

The one or two agitation papers in this State that favor the exploded Convention scheme set on foot by the Standard and its advisers, are endeavoring to produce the impression that Gov. Brown and the Georgia Legislature favor a like movement. The Register and Intelligencer, at Atlanta, have been engaged in discussing these points—the Register dissenting from, and the latter approving the late Georgia action. The one favoring, the Intelligencer, exonerates both itself and the Register from affiliation with Mr. Holden's scheme, in such language as this:

"Nor has this paper ever been laggard in defending, or in maintaining those doctrines. True, it did not sustain the "*Register's*" peace proposition through the intervention of the States. That idea of our neighbor we looked upon as a weak one; as far removed from the peace proposition of Governor Brown, or the one embraced in Mr. Stephens' resolutions, recently adopted by the Legislature of Georgia, as the *Register's* position is from Holden's and his party in North Carolina. We will do our neighbor the justice to say, that those papers which liken his movement to that of the North Carolina traitor, grossly misrepresent him. And yet, we could never endorse, but opposed his plan of State intervention. We held, when we did so, and still hold, as Governor Brown, in his message proposes, that at terms or propositions for peace, to the enemy, should come, not from a separate, though sovereign State, nor from several States, but from our government at Richmond—a government representing the entire confederacy of Sovereign States."

A PROTEST.—The following protest against the Stephens resolutions upon the *habeas corpus* was signed late last Saturday night in the hurry of the closing scenes of the Georgia Legislature, by forty-one members of the House:

We, the undersigned members of the House of Representatives, protest against the passage of the foregoing resolutions:

1. Because we believe the right of Congress to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* is a clearly recognized power in the constitution, under limitations therein prescribed.

2. That while we believe all arrests of citizens should be made by warrant issued upon cause, supported by oath or affirmation; and the law of congress suspending the writ, admits of doubtful construction as to the powers granted the President under the same; still we believe the construction of this law is the province of the courts of the country to determine and not the Legislature.

3. Because the resolution in their tendency forestall the decision of the courts upon the subject, which we regard beyond the province of the Legislature, and an infringement upon the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the government.

4. That while we entertained different opinions respecting the policy of passing said law, still, as law abiding citizens, it is our duty to acquiesce in its enforcement until the courts shall decide upon its constitutionality.

5. Because we believe the discussion of these questions in the present unhappy and distracted condition of the country is calculated to divide the people, array them against their government, and be fruitful of much evil.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

OLD CURRENCY.—Every man who own a four per cent. bond has made 33⅓ per cent., aside from the contingent profit that may accure from holding the bond. Let our people bear this fact in mind, and invest all they can in the new securities. Thoughtless people may suppose that because the present currency is to be taxed 33⅓ per cent after the 1st of April, it is therefore depreciated.—Such is not the case. Every outstanding note to-day is more valuable than ever before, for the simple reason that it funded in season it commences thereafter to bear interest, which it does not at the present time. Hence it is a wise provision of the Government which, while seeking to diminish a redundant circulation, not only protects the holders of its currency, but actually pays a profit to every individual who avails himself of the benefit of the funding act.—*Carolinian.*

The *Biblical Recorder* gives the annexed note, from the Rev. Mr. Pritchard, of this city:

EX-PRESIDENT FRANKLIN PIERCE.—Last Spring a prominent member of the church of which I was pastor in Baltimore, met at the St Nicholas, in New York, Ex President Pierce.

Mr. Pierce manifested the warmest sympathy for the South in this struggle for independence, declared that the only hope for freedom on this continent was in the success of the South; that old as he was he should have been in the Confederate army but for the health of his wife, and that he desired no higher earthly honor than to be a private in the ranks of the Southern army.

T. H. PRITCHARD.

QUESTIONS FOR PRODUCERS TO ANSWER.—Let every producer—whether a large planter or a small farmer—make an individual matter in considering these questions. Have I not sons, brothers and neighbors in the army? Does not their comforts and perhaps life, as well as the protection of my liberty and property, depend on the support of the army and people? Though I have the easier task, surrounded by the comforts of home, ought I not to feel that I am enlisted in the army as a producer? What can I do that will most benefit the army and the country, and in doing so benefit myself?

WHAT MAKES THE BEST SOLDIERS.—A captain in the army, in arguing with an infidel officer who was making various objections to the religious influences which were brought to bear upon the army says:

"I am not a christian myself, but I will say that the best men in my company are the church members and those who have a high respect for religion. For this reason I would rather that my men should have religious reading than all other kinds, for it tends to make them better soldiers."

A PARALLEL.—A few days ago we were visited with the coldest spell of weather and the hardest freeze which has occurred since the year 1857, and Tuesday we witnessed the heaviest snow which has fallen since that year. As the Spring and Summer of 1857 were very favorable to the crops, we may hope that the same seasons of 1864 will be alike propitious of full granaries and barns.—*Danville Register.*

A bill providing for the divorce of wives of disloyal men in the enemy's lines, and the confiscation of their estates—introduced in the Georgia Legislature a few days since—has been substituted by a bill from the Judicial Committee, and passed.